ashowy AK

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

A DISCOURSE Delivered before the Virginia Historical So-ciety, at their eighth Annual Meeting, December 14, 1854,

By Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. CONCLUDED.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Virginia Historical Society

In thus pointing out the extent to which the treedom and energy of individual action was de-veloped and encouraged by our colonial policy, if veloped and encouraged by our colonial policy, it is but justice to our ancestors to show that it was not done without some regard also to the rights and welfare of the Indian, who, in the general, seems to have been treated kindly, except in the exigencies of actual war, or under the provocation of some late massacre. In Hening's statutes for 1661, a may be seen a digest of laws previously passed, in which are to be found many of the germs of the federal policy in regard to Indian intercourse. The boundaries between the Indian territory and that opened to the settlements of the whites, were to be marked out; if the whites intruded upon them within their settlements, their houses were to be pulled down, and wantes intruded upon them within their settle-ments, their houses were to be pulled down, and themselves expelled. Their persons and property were secured by law, and none but licensed traders were allowed to trade with them, and, to prevent collisions, no Indians were permitted to badges. Subsequently, it was prohibited by law to sell them liquor or arms, and various provisions were made for their education and civilization. After this review of the fundamental institutions of our colonial government, and of its policy in regard to the lands and the Indians, the two subjects of greatest interest to it and which were so jects of greatest interest to it, and which were so closely connected with the moral state and the necessities of the physical existence of the people, I think it will be admitted that our early organization, so far as it was of domestic origin, gave great efficiency to a society, whose members were so few and scattered. To settle the wilderness, and rear up a great people, were the main objects of their pursuit, and the chief ends of their mission. What progress was early made in this career, their history will attest.

I have already shown how they laid the founda-tion of our subsequent Indian policy with most of

tion of our subsequent Indian policy with most of the conservative checks upon the cupidity of the white man, which have been introduced into tederal legislation in favor of the aborigines. I ssential elements which have characterized ou ederal land policy, its pre-emptions,c its discriminations in favor of the actual settlers, and not it system, but a system of surveys and records. The provision for the record of the sales of lands, is said by Sir William Berkeley, d to have been at that day (1671) the only innovation upon the laws of England. In 1671, Sir William Berkeley says he does not much miscount in rating the popula-tion of Virginia at above 40,000 persons, of which 5,000 were Christian servants for a short time, and 2,000 were black slaves.c In 1658, Bancroft estimates the population at more than 50,000. Such was the people of whom it was asserted in 1671, that "both the acquisition and defense of Virginia have been at the charge of the inhabi tants, and that the people at that time were at the expense of supporting not only the government, but the governor, which occasioned their taxes to be very high, and that these taxes must continue high for the maintenance and support of the gov ernment, execution of law and justice, and defense and ornament of the country, erecting and endowing of churches, maintenance of ministers of English ordination, doctrine and liturgy, building and turniture of forts, bridges, ships-of-war, towns, & & In the same document it is asserted, by the Virginia agents, that their goods yielded to the king

This, too, was the handful of people who has commenced a contest for an enlargement of their liberties when their first assembly met, which they were still conducting at that time. In the governor shall not lay any taxes, or impositions upon the colony, their lands or commodities otherwise than by the authority of the general assembly, to be levied and employed as the said assembly shall appoint," i and in 1631, it was enact ed that " for encouragement of men to plant store of corn, the price shall not be stinted, but it shall or corn, the price shall not be stinted, but it shall be free for every man to sell it as dear as he can." In 1652, during the English Protectorate, they asserted that "the right of electing all officers of this colony, should appertain to the burgesses." A which right they exercised during that period. Bancroft says: "Virginia established upon her soil the supremacy of the popular branch, the free-dom of trade, the independence of religious societies, the security from foreign taxation, and the universal elective franchise;" I already she preferred her own sons for places of authority; the country felt itself honored by those who were Virginians born, and emigrants never again de-Virginians born, and emigrants never again de sired to live in England." m If a re-action to some extent took place after the restoration of me struggle on her part." The agents sent by her to England to obtain a new charter, essayed by argument to show that they were entitled to the privileges of Englishmen, n and said, that "they humbly conceived it to be the right of Virginians. humbly conceived it to be the right of Virginians, as well as all other Englishmen, not to be taxed, but by their consent, expressed through their representative." o Especially did they wish that the people of Virginia "should not be cantonized by grants given to particular persons," meaning the large and improvident grants to Arlington, Culpeper and others. It was during the delay of redress of these grievances, that Bacon's rebellion broke out in Virginia, caused nartly by these larges. redress of these grievances, that Bacon's rebellion broke out in Virginia, caused partly by these large grants, which embarrassed the land titles of the grants, which embarrassed the land titles of the colony, and still more by the delay of the governor to punish the Indian outrages upon the whites. p Whatever may have been the origin of this movement, it is plain from the action of Bacon's legislature, that their views extended beyond their first subject of complaint. They declared against plurality of offices, and for rotation in certain offices, disqualified all persons from holding offices except natives, or those who had resided in the country for three years, restored universal sufcountry for three years, restored universal suffrage, required vestrymen to be elected every three years by the people of the parish, prescribed that in each county representatives should be three years by the people of the parish, prescribed that in each county representatives should be chosen by the people equal in number to the justices, to act with them in laying county levies, and making by-laws. q This movement, which was suppressed, caused much blood to flow, and great suffering in the colony. The author of the Northumberland tract says, it was wispered to have been said by the king, "that old fool, Sir William Berkely, had hanged more meu in that naked country, than he had done for the murder of his father." It was made an excuse, too, for denying the charter, and curtailing the privileges of the Colonial Assembly. Still, for all practical purposes, they continued to exercise more and more power over their domestic interests. The statute book proves it. They coined money, they laid duties for forts and light houses, they made and managed Indian wars, authorized exploring expeditions, rewarded discoverers with a monopoly of the use of their inventions for a limited time, and maintained their right to appoint and control their own treasurer, and to appropriate by law the money raised by taxes. If a new territory was to be explored upon the Roanoke, or beyond the Blue Ridge, they offered an exemption from taxes for a limited period, and gave settlement rights and pre-emptions to the adventurers. If a new road was to be opened, as that over Rock-fish gap, the county was empowered to lay the necessary taxes, and execute the work. If the Mattapony was to be opened by private subscription, trustees were appointed, and their duties prescribed.

private subscription, trustees were appointed and their duties prescribed.

It was a Colonial Legislature which arst prosected the improvement of the waters of the Fort Cumberland; and in these instances, for the first time, by way of compensation to the private subscribers, they were authorized to take tolls after completing their work. The first direct appropriation for a road, which I have found, was one to connect the east and the west, for which the arrears of certain taxes, due to the which the greenbrier and other counties, through which it was to pass, were appropriated. Forts were built, and manned, at the heads of the rivers, at their own expense, and a large military force compared with their means and population, was kept on foot through nearly the whole period of their colonial existence. They maintained and endowed an established church at public expense, and sustained the whole burthen of domestic gov-

" Hening, vol. II, p. 138. & Stith's Hist. of Vir. Marshall's History Kentucky, vol. I, p. 87.

#Hening, vol. II, p. 512.
#Hening, vol. II, p. 515.
#Hening, vol. II, p. 515.
#Hening, vol. II, p. 525.
#Hening, vol. II, p. 526.

Hening, vol. I, p. 422. Did, vol. I, p. 173.

Ibid, vol. I, p. 372. Bancroft, vol. I, p. 231. Ibid, p. 232.

of Heing, vol. II, pp. 525-6.
Itening, vol. II, pp. 535,
Account of T. M. of Northumberland; also Barwell's MS., and Force, 1st vol. Hist. Tracts. # Beverly, pp. 5-8.

ernment, and defense, in the most difficult times. It has been charged, upon the authority of some statutes, probably never very strictly enforced, that they were intolerant of religious dissent, and Sir William Berkely's letter has been used as evidence of their of their neglect of public education. In regard to the first charge, Beverly says: "Yet liberty of conscience is given to all other congregations pretending to Christianity, on condition they sub-mit to the parish dues." And of Quaker communities, he says: "Tis observed by letting them alone, they decrease daily." In regard to the other allegation, it is said by Beverly: "There are large tracts of land, houses, and other things, granted to free schools for the education of children in many parts of the country, and some of these are so large, that of themselves, they are a handsome maintenance to a master. These schools have been founded by the legacies of wel schools have been founded by the legalies of well inclined gentlemen. In all other places, where such endowments have not been already made, the people join and build schools for their child-ren, where they may learn upon very easy

"But Spotswood," says Bancroft, "a royalist, high churchman, a traveler, reverenced the vir-tues of the people." "I will do justice," he writes to the Bishop of London, "to this country. have observed here less swearing and profane-ness, less drunkenness and debauchery, less un-charitable feuds and animosities, and less knave ries and villainies, than in any part of the world where my lot has been." When we come to where my lot has been." When we come to consider the heavy burthens imposed upon the foreign commerce of Virginia by the British government, and its small population and resources at home, it is surprising to see how much was accomplished. Her settlements were constantly extending under the fire of the Indian rifle.

Spotswood, the most far-sighted of our colonial governors, early turned the attention of Virginia to the country beyond the Ohio and exploring the

governors, early turned the attention of Virginia to the country beyond the Ohio, and exploring the passes of the Blue Ridge mountains, and penetrating into the valley, is said to have extended his views to Kaskaskia itself, at that time a French fort, separated from the nearest Virginia settlement by almost a thousand miles of wilderness. He but anticipated the day; the hint which he then gave was afterwards remembered. The progress of expansion went on until, perhaps, there was not a river or stream navigable to a cance, from the James to Point Pleasant in Kanawha, which had not been the scene of bloody strife between the Virginian and the Indian. To make good her title within her chartered limits against not only the Indians, but the French, Virinia spared none of her resources, either in men ir money. In 1746, whe contributed £4,000 to be expedition against Canada, and in 1754, she

began to make provision in men and money for the French and Indian wars. Ten thousand sounds were directed to be raised by loan by this let. In 1756, £25,000 were raised, x and, for the first time, treasury notes, but notes bearing inter ist, were used.

In process of time, as more and more money

was raised, these notes were issued without in-terest, and made a legal tender, but, in all in-stances, specific taxes were laid for their redemp-tion. That this sound policy was pursued is evi-denced by the fact that, in 1768, the taxes laid to denced by the fact that, in 1768, the taxes laid to secure their payment were repealed, because, as alleged, a sum had been raised equal to the whole emission of treasury notes from 1754 to 1762 inclusive. Bancroft was right in saying, "it was an age when nations rushed into debt, when stock-jobbers and bankers competed with land-holders for political power; and Virginia paid its taxes in tobacco, and alone, of all the colonies, alone of all civilized States resisting the universal alone of all civilized States, resisting the universal tendency of the age, had no debt, no banks, no bills of credit, no paper money.z Until the French and Indian wars, bills of credit had been unknown n Virginia. To sustain it, she spared none of her resources. The first movement in regard to the French occupation of Fort Du Quesne, was from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, who dispatched Washington to ascertain their intentions. The irst engagement, which opened the seven years war, was between Washington and Jumonville, at the Great Meadows. At Braddock's defeat, "The Virginia companies (says Bancron) showed the greatest valor, and were nearly all massacred. Of these companies, scarcely thirty men were left alive "aa When Grant made his ill-advised march Of these companies, scarcely thirty men were left alive "aa When Grant made his ill-advised march upon Fort Du Quesne with eight hundred Highlanders and the Virginia company, "the behavior of the Virginians was publicly extolled by Forbes." Afterwards, Washington was placed in command of the advance, which numbered amongst its forces 1,900 men raised by Virginia, and, after the place had fallen, two regiments of Virginians were left to guard it. "bb No sooner was this expedition ever, then we find Virginia after heaps." over, than we find Virginia, after being foiled in her attempts to preserve the peace by compensating the whites for spoliation made on their property by the friendly Indians during their march homeward, passing acts to raise men, and borrow £32,000 to relieve Fort London, built at her expense or in the Cherokee Nation which had been pense,ce in the Cherokee Nation, which had be nvested by these Indians.

Of all the money thus expended by Virginia, not

only from her annual revenue, but from the loans which she made, I do not find any mention of than £30,000 which were returned to have he Crown. To have sustained these burthens and to have borne so great a share of this war, as and to have borne so great a source of this war, as she did, with her sparse population, shows a com-mand of the resources of the country, and an en-ergy on the part of the people, not often witnessed in history. She must have owed this to her insti-tutions and internal organization, but more to the spirit of her people. In referring to her institutions and policy, it must not be forgotten, that one of these institutions was that of African slavery, and that a cardinal feature of her policy was taxation in kind. That the existence of African slavery contributed much to the early settlement of the buted much to the early settlement of this country, there can be but little doubt. Whilst the master there can be but little doubt. Whilst the master was absent exploring the country, or defending the settlements against the Indians, the slave cultivated the land at home, and opened and improved what the white man had conquered. We find the slave following his master into the most distant and dangerous settlements, and many instances are to be found of his defense of his master's family against the assaults of the Indians. The effect which this institution must have had upon the national character of the whites, I must say nothing of here; that it made the spirit of indeothing of here; that it made the spirit of ind pendence and freedom still prouder, and higher, than before, we have the testimony of Edmund Burke himself, and it is obvious enough that such a result would be the natural effect of such a

That the fear of danger from the slave at home restrained the master in his enterprises abroad, here seems to be no sufficient evidence in our history; that such fears at one time existed in relation to the white servant, we have proofs not to be disputed. Sir William Berkeley in 1671, dd states the number of white servants to be 8,000 while of slaves he then counted but 2,000, and it appearsee that the former plotted an insurrection in 1663, which gave so great an alarm to the in 1663, which gave so great an alarm to the colony, that the general court made an order that no more "jail-birds," as they were called, should be brought into Virginia, and requiring a Mr. Nevett to send out the "Newgate birds" within two months, according to a former order of the court. Beverly says, in speaking of this movement, that they were led by "Oliverian soldiers." If But the slave who provided food for the family at home assembly at these to have added to the present. but the slave who provided food for the family at home, seemed rather to have added to the master's sense of security abroad. Whilst this institution probably increased the number of fighting men, which the colony could send to war, the taxation in kind added greatly to the means of supporting them abroad, and of maintaining the government at home.

The people were thus enabled to bear the bur den of a taxation, which would have been intol den of a taxation, which would have been intol-erable if laid in money, under the existing state of commerce, and the circumstances which sur-rounded them. It is at once curious and instruc-tive to see how they converted tobacco, their only great staple, into the medium for taxation, and a currency for domestic uses besides. I will ven-ture to say, that a more curious and interesting ture to say, that a more curions and interesting study could not well be offered to the politica

study could not well be offered to the political economist, than the history of Virginia legislation upon this subject. Not only were the taxes laid in tobacco, but it was made a legal tender, between man and man.

At first, if a dispute arose as to the value of tobacco, when thus tendered, it was determined by the arbitration of neighbors, and afterwards by the county court. In process of time, it was found more convenient to establish warehouses, where all the tobacco to be exported was deposited, and inspectors were appointed to ascertain its quality. For this a receipt, or tobacco note, was given specifying the quantity and quality, and at a price fixed, I think, annually by the county court of the county in which it was situated.

These notes became a currency, and were made a tender. But the price might vary from one year to another, and, accordingly, it was provided, that it should be a legal tender only for one year, at the price first fixed; its value from year to year being determined according to the fluctuations in

r Beverly, p. 226.
s Beverly, p. 240. t Bancroft, vol. II, p. 455.
u Ibid, vol. 3, p. 345.
v Henning, vol. V, p. 400. te Ibid, VI, 417.
x Ibid, VII, 9. y Ibid, VIII, 297.
Bancroft, vol. III, p. 396.
aa Bancroft, vol. IV, 190. bb Ibid, IV, 311, 12, 13.
cc Hening, VII, 62. Ibid, VII, 334, 259.
dd Hening, II, 510.
ee Ibid.

the price allowed by the county court itself. There was also another difficulty; a note given for tobacco deliverable at one public warehouse, would not be so valuable as one issued from another more accessible to the foreign markets; a difmore accessible to the foreign markets; a dif-aculty similar in its nature to that of keeping up the par value of the paper of different branch banks. This was remedied, as far as a remedy was practicable at all, by another contrivance. Centres of trade for the different counties were ixed, and the tobacco notes of certain ware-houses were a legal tender only in certain contigu-ous counties which were designated by law. But in fixing these values of the tobacco, the county courts might err, not probably from interest, but possible might err, not probably from interest, but possible from mistake. To meet this, a debtor might some times pay his debt in money instead of tobacco, if it pleased him, and in special contracts at home, the farmers might fix the prices of tobacco for themselves. Having one article of foreign export, the colonists made the most of that; they constituted a currency of it, and by a system of contrivances made its value fluctuate with the foreign price of tobacco and vistally with the contrivances made its value fluctuate with the foreign price of tobacco, and virtually with the state of foreign exchanges themselves. The quantity could not be well increased, without a corresponding increase of the production of actual values in the shape of tobacco, nor could it be dimenshed without a like falling off in the supply of the article on which it was based.

As compared with the attempts of the other columns to state parts based to so could be a compared with the attempts of the other columns to state parts based to so could be a compared with the attempts of the other columns to state parts based to so could be a compared with the attempts of the other columns to state parts based to so could be a considered.

onies to issue paper based upon credit, or, indeed with some more modern and scientific attempts to create a paper money, how infinitely superior is this early contrivance of the old Virginians! Upon his subject, the testimony of Bancroft is not less

this subject, the testimony of Bancroft is not less eloquent than true.gg

Vanban, the celebrated engineer, who was a mancier also, is said to have addressed a memorial to Louis XIV, to recommend that a portion of the taxes should be laid in kind, because the people could bear much greater burthens in that way, than in any other, and if the object was to extort as much as possible from the people for the use of the government, he was probably right. The early history of Virginia would seem to prove it, for no people of the same number and means have probable ever contributed so much to government with so little inconvenience to themselves. As I have said before, the whole policy of Virginia was mainly founded on a reliance on individual energies, which were fostered by more than an usual share of individual liberty. It is an old subject of complaint with those who have written npon Virginia affairs, that the Virginians devoted themselves too exclusively to agriculture and individual enterprises. Beverly reproaches them with their want of "cohabitation" and towns; if such was their want, it was no fault of theirs, for their was their want, it was no fault of theirs, for their general assembly made all the attempts to foster trade and industry, which were suggested by the views of political economy prevalent at that time. In 1642, they declared "freedom of trade to be

In 1642, they declared "freedom of trade to be the blood and life of a commonwealth" hh The history of our colonial legislation is replete with acts to encourage the establishment of towns. As early as 1657, the legislature offered premiums for the production of silk, flax and staple commodities ii "Adventurers in iron works" were stimulated by exemption from taxation, and other principles. vileges.jj Acts were passed at various times to encourage the production of wine and silk. The State itself sometimes embarked in these undertakings, as in the manufacture of salt in 776kk Sometimes individuals raised money by rubscription, and the State appointed trustees to receive and distribute the money in premiums for the production of certain commodities. Il And yet the various forms of social industry did not thrive in Virginia. The genius and mission of the people were for other objects. In the north-eastern British colonies, they looked more to the forms of association for the means of develop-ment. Settled originally as a church, and so governed, society was invested with large powers over individual action; social strength and privileges were the great objects of their culture, and social industry, in its various forms, received a large and early development. But natural taste, and the circumstances in which she was placed. gave Virginia enterprise another direction. She became the pioneer colony amongst all the British provinces. "Like Massachusetts, Virginia was he mother of a cluster of states."mm She sent ex-ploring parties into Carolina, with a promise of a ourteen years' monopoly of the profits; and such expeditions she continued to send both to the south and to the west, but mainly to the west, Upon the re-motest confines of the white settlement westward, the smoke of the Virginian's cabin ascended and the smoke of the Virginian's cabin ascended and in the farthest fastness of the forest, or wildest gorge of the mountains, the crack of his rifle was heard. Upon the hunting grounds of the Six Nations and the Cherokees, he was known and feared as "the long knile;" with the axe and the rifle, he made good his advance into the wilderness. Felling the forest, and driving the Indians before him in the course of him in the course before him in the course of his progress, he made the settlements upon which the new States were

Spotswood, Virginia pursued the dream of west-ern empire, with a determination which nothing As I said before, when the French made their appearance before Fort Du Quesne, it was Vir-ginia who first demanded the cause of their comng. It was she who, at the Great Meadow opened the first fire in the French and Indian war, and who, with all her aversion to paper money, for the first time conquered it upon that occasion, and strained her credit to the utmost to raise funds for the prosecution of that war. One of the first roads to which she that war. One of the first roads to which she ever contributed money directly, a small sum it is true, was to connect the north branch of the Potomac with the Ohio at Fort Pitt, and the preamble of the act declares this to be done both for military and commercial purposes. In Amid all the perils of the great revolutionary struggle, in which she bore a part as conspicuous and difficult as any, she was still faithful to the great aspirations which so long had guided her. The early history of Kentucky, which is our history, shows that the people of that country, then a part of that the people of that country, then a part of Virginia, with such aid as the State could afford without assistance from any other quarter what-ever, make good our passession of the country upon the Ohio, in a series of heroic struggles, whose interest was so deep, and often so tragic, that they seem to wear the air more of fiction than of fact. The Six Nations were the most warlike of all the Indian tribes, and Kentucky their favorite hunting ground, they contested with more than their wonted energy. And yet on this "dark and bloody ground," did Virginia ex-tend her settlements, in the fiercest period of the

afterwards to be founded. Never turning her re-gards from the Mississippi, after they had been

nce directed to that quarter by her governor

tend her settlements, in the fiercest period of the revolutionary conflict, and engage in one long struggle, not only for the freedom, but for empire, from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi itself.

In 1711, when Spotswood, the ablest of Virginia governors, proposed to strike at the French settlement of Kaskaskia, oo by the incorporation of a Virginia trading company, he was ahead of his time. The western boundary of Virginia settlement was then about the Blue Ridge, and hundreds of miles of wilderness formed an obstacle too great to be surmounted by such a power as she could wield. She could, and did, bide the time. In 1744, she acquired by treaty the Indian title she could wield. She could, and did, bide the time. In 1744, she acquired by treaty the Indian title over the basin of Ohio, pp and by 1778, she was seated on that river. George Rogers Clark, one of her greatest sons, and who for military genius must rank amongst the distinguished men of the world, renewed the idea of governor Spotswood. Then Kaskaskia, as before Fort Du Quesne, was the centre from which Indian incursions were directed upon the Virginia settlements. His comprehensive and active mind, enabled him not only to appreciate the military value of the post, but to suggest the means by which it was to be conquered. The general assembly of Virginia lent him a ready and willing ear, and in 1778, a regiment of State troops for the service of the western frontier, was raised, and placed under the command of Clark. In all the annals of successful military enterprises, none are more surprising mand of Clark. In all the annals of successful military enterprises, none are more surprising than this; with two or three hundred men he prepared to attack the town of Kaskaskia, separated by a vast wilderness from the nearest Virginia settlement, and containing as many houses as he had men, and garrisoned by British troops, who could command the support of warlike and populous Indian tribes. The only hope of success depended upon surprising the enemy, and, in the face of every difficulty, he managed to do it. Breaking through forests, and wading through ponds, he marched two days after his provisions

ggBancroft, vol. III, p. 39. For a series of acts on the subject of tobacco as a currency, see 1st Hening, 152, 190, 209, to 213, establishing ware-Hening, 152, 190, 209, to 213, establishing ware-houses. 216, 206. Ibid, V, p. 168, allowing persons not raising tobacco to pay in money. Hening, VI, 159, 225, no crop notes of older dates than eighteen months, a legal tender. 568, to allow tobacco debts to be paid in money for that year. 7th Hening, 240, debtors paying in money or tobacco at their option, for that year. Such acts seem to have been frequently passed, but for a limited time only. 1st Hening, 210, 211, allowing parties to fix prices by contract by domestic trade.

to fix prices by contract by domestic trade

hh 1 Hening, p. 233.

ii I bid, I, 469.

jj Ibid, IV, 328.

kklbid, IX, 123. mm Bancrott, vol 11, p. 133.

Hening, p. 298 and \$53.

See Hening, p. 265. nn See Hening, p. 265, no Bancoft, III, 345, pp Ibid, III, 455.

were exhausted, and appeared before the town at night. "Not a scattering Indian had espied his march, not a roving hunter had seen his trail." qq So complete was the surprise, that the town fell without a struggle. The British were still so superior in point of forces, that Hamilton who commanded at Vincennes, upon the Wabash, took his time for organizing a scheme for not only driving him from Kaskaskia, but for cutting off the settlements on the Ohio up to Fort Pitt. So secure was he in the consciousness of his superior for us? We must learn by the light of others, and live by the examples which they may give us. Without a history of our own, we can expect neither unity nor consistency of national character, we may hope for no system of culture properly our own, we cannot maintain even a just self-respect, nor have we a right to expect from our sons a high ambition or noble aspiration. They may spring up autochthous in the soil, but they must grow as they spring, unaided by our hand, tor we refuse even a memorial to the man who may fall in our service. As I understand it, Mr. President, it is to prevent such a want of history, as would, indeed, be a reproach to our people, that your society has been organized, and was he in the consciousness of his superior strength, that he dispatched his Indian auxiliaries to harass the frontiers of Kentucky, whilst he renained in garrison with his regulars, to commence operations upon an extensive scale, after the close operations upon an extensive scale, after the close of the approaching winter. But in the very depth of winter, Clark, at the head of one hundred and thirty men, emerged from the swamps, through which he had marched for five days, and for the last five miles with the water up to their breasts," rrsurging the first and several processors. prising the fort, and capturing it with garrison and stores. Marshall well says: "These expeditions of Col. Clarke were highly important, and beneficial in their consequences. They broke and deranged the plan of operations intended to pour destruction the plan of operations intended to pour destruction upon the whole population west of the Alleghany mountains; they detached from the British interest several of the Indian tribes south of the Great Lakes; their influence in Kentucky was immediate, extensive and salutary. And in all probability, they contributed essentially to fix the limits of the United States ultimately by the Mississippi; as those of Virginia were extended to that river immediately after one of these conquests." So That Virginia herself estimated her western possessions at their proper value, is proved by the exertions she made to preserve them. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to General Washington, tells him that "Virginia is obliged to keep on duty from five to six hundred men in the defense of the western settlements at a great and perpetual expense; "tt and in another letter, to the same person in 1781, he says that "She is obliged to embody between two and three thousand men in that quarter," uu This, too, was thousand men in that quarter."uu This, too, was at the time when the British, under Arnold, lad invaded the State, and when the larger portion of

Nor did Virginia forget the interests of the terri Nor did Virginia forget the interests of the territory, thus painfully preserved from the British
graspafter the treaty of peace. Evidences of the zeal
and energy with which she struggled to maintain
her right to the navigation of the Mississippi, are
to be found in Mr. Madison's correspondence, as
published in his works, and Marshall's History of
Kentucky. And yet again, by an act as magnanimous as can be found in the history of any people,
she ceded away to the United States this immense
territory, almost without any consideration, when territory, almost without any consideration, other than that of the benefit to be derived by the peo ple who were to settle in it, and the general wel-fare of the Confederacy. Nor would the act have been unwise, if it had not been for the fatal provision, which excluded her own sons from an equal par-ticipation in the advantages of settling that coun-

In the course of this narrative of her relations In the course of this narrative of her relations to the western country. I have said but little of the part she bore in the Revolutionary War. This was so conspicuous as to be familiar to all. My object has been to trace the social system of Virginia to its elements, to show its origin, and point out the circumstances under which it grew and pros-pered. The great principle of a division of power amongst connected jurisdictions, so as to secure the responsibility of interests for the just action of each, has nowhere been presented so surely and so fully as in this State, and nowhere else has the action of government itself, at so early a pe-riod, been so proudly based upon individual liberty and energy as in Virginia. This is the key which and energy as in virginia. This is the key which will explain the nature of the part she bore in the Revolution, and also the early preferences she displayed for the principle of confederation over that of consolidation. So well had Virginia been trained in this system of government, that the dissolution of the old form, and the disappearance of the governor in 1775, scarcely made a breach of the governor in 1775, scarcely made a breach in her proceedings. To the machinery of com-mittees of safety the convention of Virginia gave at once a distinct organization. "A general com-mittee of safety, was appointed by the convention, which was invested with the supreme executive powers of government. County committees were elected by the free-holders of the several counties and corporations, from which district committees were deputed. On these committees devolved the appointment of the captains and subaltern officers of the regulars and minute-men, and he general superintendence of the recruiting ser The origination of the committee of correspon

The origination of the committee of correspondence between the legislatures of the different States, which partially led to the first Continental Congress, belongs, as Mr. Jefferson informs us, to Virginia. tww By her delegates, too, was the resolution for the Declaration of Independence first moved in the Continental Congress in 1776, xx and by her own distinguished son was that immortal document drawn. Of her may be said, what, person he said of none of the other States, that there was no important theatre of military opera-ions, and after Bunker Hill, no important, battle, in which her blood did not freely flow. From the heights of Abram and Boston, in the north, to Charleston and Augusta, in the south, and from Germantown and Yorktown, in the East, to Vincennes and Kaskaskia, in the West, her sons were every-where in the field. In 1780, Mr. Jefferson, in a etter to General Washington, says: "The num per ordered from this State into the northern ser vice are about seven thousand. I trust we may count that fifty-five hundred will actually proceed."yy In a report, made at the first session of the twenty-eighth Congress, by the Hon. E. W. Hubard, of our own State, it is proved that Virginia furnished sixteen continental regiments, be sides Lee's light armed corps, and Bland's regi ment of cavalry, and also seven State regiments, and a State navy numbering 1,500 men.zz Mr. Jefferson, in an application to General Washington for a loan of some supplies from Fort Pitt for an expedition which Virginia meditated against Detroit, says: "We think the like friendly office performed by us to the States." performed by us to the States, whenever desired and almost to the absolute exhaustion of our own magazines, give well founded hopes that we may e accommodated on this occasion. The supplies f military stores which have been furnished by us to Fort Pitt itself, to the northern army, and most of all to the southern, are not altogether un-

known to you."* Again, in speaking of the unarmed condition of the militia, he says: "If they (Congress) would repay us the arms we have lent them, we should give the enemy trouble, though abandoned to ourselves." In the whole of this great and difficult selves."† In the whole of this great and difficult contest, I believe there is no taint of selfishness, or illiberality, to be found in the conduct of Virginia. Her escutcheon was borne by her sons through that fiery ordeal unstained by aught save the blood of the battle-field, or the smoke of the fight. Hers, too, was that son, of whom it was so justly said, after the scenes of his life were closed, that he had been "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Is it just to such men that so much of their story should be lost to mankind? These men undoubtedly had a proper regard to fame. Were they not entitled to it? Shall it be lost, from the want of pious care on the part of their descendants to preserve the evidences, and set up the monuments of their title evidences, and set up the monuments of their title to the love and respect of their race? And how much have we not already lost? The whole story of our State navy is now gone; it is not known even to tradition. And yet, I myself, once heard Commodore Baron, who was a midshipman in that service, relate some incidents in its career so stirring, and give so many reasons for deploring the loss of its history, as must make me ever regret that my countrymen should have been so insensi-ble to the value of their own story, as neither to have written it themselves, nor even preserved the materials for another to do it for them. The tombs of our revolutionary fathers lie thick around us, but the faithful chisel, or the pious care, is wanting to renew the inscriptions, or remove the rank grass which hides them from the eyes of man, for which alone they were intended. The fame of good and great deeds, even though it be inherited, is of no small value; it opens for us a readier access to the confidence of others, and creates within ourselves a new incitement to

creates within ourselves a new incitement to virtue. How is such an inheritance to be preserved without the aid of history?

I know that this is the age of material development; never has man dealt so largely or so intimately with matter as now; never has he exerted such powers to control it; never has his physical comforts or material resources been so great. But is there no danger that, in our aspirations after material wealth and power, we shall forget what is more priecless still, moral elevation and grandeur? It is much to improve the country, but more to improve the people. To afford new excitements to honor and virtue by wise and eloquent precept, or by what is still more persuasive, high example; to win as a people the (rophies of fame; to store up in the national repository of thought ideas which can serve to instruct and delight mankind; these, after all, are the achievements which tell most upon the page of history, and these constitute the upon the page of history, and these constitute the only imperishable wealth of a nation. But if we

99 Marshall's Hist. Kentucky, vol. I, p. 68. 77 See letter G. R. Clark, vol. I, p. 451. 58 Marshall's Hist. Kentucky, vol. 1, p. 71. n let Jeff. 185. uu lbid vol. 1, 222. vv 9th Hening, Preface.

vv 9th Hening, Preface.

vv 9th Hening, Preface.

vv Jeff. vol. I, pp. 4 and 94.

vx Ibid vol. I, p. 94.

vy Jeff. vol. I, p. 184. xx Rep., p. 94.

Jeff. vol. I, p. 199. f Ibid, p. 210.

Communicated

For the Washington Sentinel.

To the Editors of the Sentinel: GENTLEMEN: In your paper of February 15, was attracted by an article taken from the Mobile (Alabama) Tribune, which article also appears in the New York Tribune, (one of the rankest Abolition prints in the country,) in relation to the results of emancipation in Jamaica. Now, as I have been in that part of the country, of which the "traveling corres pondent of the New York Tribune" speaks, you would confer a favor by adding this, my testimony, as corroborating the statements

people, that your society has been organized, and is laboring; and I now appear before you to call public attention, as far as I am able, to the great value and importance of your pursuits. Let it not be said, that while the whole world is alive to

here nothing attractive in the study of Virginia history itself? Is there nothing in the strange

after with the most eager curiosity, and become favorite object of antiquatian research. To col

lect its stray sybilline leaves will yet be a labo of love. Even now, I think, I shall find many to

agree with me in the opinion that the institutions and civil deeds of the old fathers of our State well deserve the study and commemoration of her

ons.

These were, indeed, such men as had no need

to ask for more than to be fairly known, and who

After my death I wish no other herald,

No other speaker of my living actions, To keep mine honor from corruption, But such an honest chronicler as Griffith."

You may have observed, Mr. Presicent, that in

here that it produced, during the period of which I have been treating, and through which the State adhered to it most exclusively. I think, too, I have shown, that during this time, her social achievements were such as would have done honor to any people of the same number and means, in any era, or part of the world. If Lord Bacon was right in saying that the "plantations of new countries are expected the same and the same are same as a same and the same and the same and the same and the same are same as a same and the same and the

of new countries are amongst the primitive and most heroic works of man," then surely Virginia

entitled to a high place in the order of human achievement. Until the time of the American ex-

periment in government, the efforts of statesmen, and the refinements of their skill, seem to have been wholly directed to the ends of social strength

been wholly directed to the ends of social strength and progress. With that experiment commenced the first great forward movement in favor of individual liberty, and the most successful form of political organization for making that development compatible with social strength and order. Amongst the leaders in this movement, if not at its head Virginia is applied to be realized and

its head, Virginia is entitled to be ranked, and

when she takes her appropriate place in the great

antheon of History, there shall ascend from her

altars, not the smoke from the blood of her vic-tims, but the grateful incense of the noblest of

human aspirations, those of the soul, after a larger liberty of self-development, and a wider range in the boundless domain of thought. In the great

Epos of Humanity we see nation after nation seizing the torch of civilization as it passes to the head of the column to lend the advance in the mighty march of our race. In the struggle for

mastery, some faint and some fall by the wayside Nationalities decay, and the forms of their insti

tutions pass away, but each, ere it leaves the scene, bequeaths its great and characteristic

thought as an everlasting possession to man. Be neath the very ashes of their decay lives a fir

neath the very ashes of their decay lives a fire whose light is as imperishable as truth itself, and which is capable of transmission from generation to generation, so long as the human mind exists to afford the subject to feed the sacred flame. Some leave a new light, and others inspire a higher hope to guide or to animate the march of human-ity. When we look thus to the achievements of

thought bequeathed by the legacies of immortal thought bequeathed by the past to the present, is it extravagant to hope that Virginia, too, may contribute her idea whose type may be found hereafter in some new stage of human progress. It is a pious wish, and for one I dare to indulge it.

The New York and Liverpool United States

state rooms......\$32: From Liverpool to New York 30 and 20 guineas

An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS,

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Jan 3—dtf

THE UNDERSIGNED would respect-

Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street,

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ADIES ALPINE BOOTS.—Just redevied a superior lot of Ladies' Black and
Brown Alpine Boots, together with a large and
general assortment of Ladies, Gents, Misses,
Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoes
for sale by

340 Pennsylvania avenue, Adjoining Patterson's Drug Store. (News.)

outh side.

No. 56 Wall street, N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.,

R. G. ROBERTS & Co.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co.,
Paris.

GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

R. D. TWEEDY,

Nov 3-dlw&eolw

might truly say:

matters of historical interest, we alone should be dead to the importance of our own story, and insensible to the duty we owe to those who have preceded us, and those who will succeed us, to made by that correspondent.

The Lord forbid that the slaves of the United uard and preserve its materials at least. But prowing out of view all consideration of duty, is States should ever become so sunk in moral de pravity and wretchedness as the free blacks of that once flourishing colony. In 1852, while on my way home from a traveling excursion, the scenes of warfare and adventure, through which the settlements extended from the shores of the Chesapeake to those of the Ohio and the Missis-aippi, to stir the blood, or kindle the glow of sym-pathetic feeling? Is there no interest in the wild march of the pioneer, who led the advance of this line of settlement, finding a friend and a steamer stopped two days in Kingston for the purpose of coaling, and taking in a supply of provisions. Little did I expect to find in that city, where the boasted freedom I had heard of in the Island of Jamaica existed, such wretchedness, woe, and misery. That the statements of the letter are true, I have no home wherever he might have companionship with nature; whose aspects were as familiar to him in her deepest solitudes, or least accessible retreats, as when she smiled most pleasantly upon the doubt, and if Fred Douglass, or his right-hand man—Horace Greely—will pay a visit there, and see for themselves, I have no doubt, if they have one spark of philanthropy or Christian feeling, they will cease their crusade as when she smiled most pleasantly upon the usual abodes of man?

Who would not recall, if he could, the lost traditions of that bold spirit, who willingly staked existence itself upon any venture, no matter how desperate or wild, if it promised to gratify his peculiar tastes, and casting all fear behind him, penetrated the very depths of the wilderness, where he could only hold his life upon the double condition of pursuing his game, and eluding the savage by a woodcraft, and a courage superior to his own? Undoubtedly the day will come, when the little that is left of this history, will be sought after with the most eager curiosity, and become a feeling, they will cease their crusade against slavery, and seek some other mode of lleviating the condition of those for whom they pretend to have so much sympathy.

But to the facts: While I was in Kingston

I saw hundreds of negroes lounging in the sun, like alligators on the river banks in the dogdays. It was next to impossible to arouse them to labor, and it was only when the negro police officers were handsomely paid, that they could prick the lazaroni to coal the steamer in which I was a passenger, though I and my tellow-passengers were beset by lazy negro beggars, half clad and seemingly alive with body insects, which did not induce the near approach to them which the abolitionists invite, but which they themselves delicately shun. There are, however, exceptions to the charge of sloth; for numerous parties of half-starved and badly clad negroes (free negroes of course importune strangers for the occupation of Ci cerones to show them the town, such as it is, indicating that everything is going to decay under the boasted freedom of Fred. Douglas, Horace Greely, and Madam Stowe. Not only in Kingston, but throughout the Island, so You may have observed, Mr. Presieent, that in the course of my brief review of a portion of Virginia history, I have said nothing of the period since the adoption of the present federal constitution. To have done so would have extended this address beyond its proper limits, and involved topics whose discussion might disturb the party feelings of the day. My object has been to develop the moral, and unity of our history, and to present it in such a rich in agricultural resources, a similar blight is exhibited. Too lazy to labor, or unwilling to do so without being driven to it by their in My object has been to develop the moral, and unity of our history, and to present it in such a point of view as should be above and beyond party considerations and influences. For that purpose, I have shown how our ancestors, through suchuman negro police officers, they subsist upon wild fruits and roots and live in the mos filthy lewdness. Merchants with whom I conversed, said that since the emancipation act wa have shown how our ancestors, through suc-ceeding generations, labored for the great end of passed, business had been declining and the state of morals among the blacks, had become worse and worse; and further that their emanceeding generations, labored for the great end of so adjusting the social and particular interests of man, as to give the largest amount of individual liberty and power, which might be consistent with the necessary protection of a regularly organized society. Indeed, with some, it has been a matter of reproach to Virginia, that in the pursuit of this end, she sacrificed too many of the elements of social strength and wealth. But the fruits of this system are to be found in the individual excellence which it developed, and the number of great men that it produced, during the period of which I have been treating, and through which the State

cipation was the most unwise scheme that ever emanated from the English government. I am at a loss to conceive how any man with common respect for himself, or the least regard for the good of his fellow man, can advocate the setting free of millions of slaves in this land to become a pest to society and a disgrace to humanity like those of Jamaica, whom the British set free, or those in New Granada whom Boliver delivered from the oppressor to become more oppressed and enslaved. May the Lord forbid, Messrs. Editors, that it should ever come to pass among us, in this our day and generation. Look on this picture and con pare it with the well-clad, well-fed, and contented slaves of the South, and say if they are not better off in their present condition, than the free negroes of Jamaica.

For the Washington Sentinel To the Editors of the Sentinel:

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C., February 15, 1855. SIR: A composition bearing the title o 'the Jesuits' oath," has been circulating in the papers of the country, it is said, exte sively. On reading it myself, the imposition seemed so glaring, so like Sterne's curse, made to hand, for the Pope, that it seemed to me no one could peruse it seriously. Friends, how ever, assure me that the oath is read by many with long faces. Despite then an extreme re pugnance to appear in the public journals, I request a small place in your columns for the positive and unqualified denial of the use or even existence, now or ever before, (and this I aver thoughtfully and with full knowledge) of any such oath among the Jesuits. If summoned to court, they may take the oaths as other citizens, but as Jesuits, they take no

oath at all. I am humiliated, as a Marylander, at being called upon, on the borders of my native State, to make the above disclaimer, and thus repel the charge of more than latent treason! The Western Shore of Maryland, the home of my childhood, has ever been a classic place cherished in my heart with patriotic pride. There are the remains of my grandfather, revolutionary soldier, and there, in an adjoin ing county, is the landing place of "the Pil-grims of St. Mary's," whose brightest scenes, and best memories are imperishably connected

with the Jesuit's name.

Such antecedents, though not ashamed of, I certainly should not have adverted to, had not an attempt been made by a fabricated oath and its et ceteras, to cast an unjust and deadly odium upon a religious order, for which I am, at present, Superior in Maryland. I cannot help seeing, in this, an effort to render me, and my brethren in religion, aliens at home and strangers by our own firesides. We are cruelly misrepresented by the framers of the above-named oath. Were we more like the carica-ture made of us, I feel convinced that they No berth secured until paid for.

Prom New York.

Wed'day. Dec. 27, 1854 | Saturday. Dec. 16, 1854 | Wed'day. Jan. 10, 1855 | Saturday. Dec. 30, 1854 | Wed'day. Jan. 24, 1855 | Saturday. Jan. 13, 1855 | Wed'day. Feb. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Jan. 27, 1855 | Wed'day. Mar. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 10, 1855 | Wed'day. Mar. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Peb. 24, 1855 | For freight or passage apply to would like us better than they do. As similation would beget affection. Still, while, with a very little heart-ache, I forego their affection, a due respect for the opinions of men of good will, moves me to make a brief declaration of our tenets as Jesuits. For this purpose, I will use the highest official authority, and employ the language of one recently elected, and present Superior General. I quote from an encyclical letter of his received a few days since: "The Society of Jesus being a religious order, has no other doctrine, no other rule of conduct than those of the Catholic Church, as was pub-licly declared by my predecessor in 1847. In fact and in right, the Jesuits are and declare themselves entirely unconnected with any political party, be it what it may. Always and every-where they say to all by their teaching, and by their conduct: 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that are God's.'—(Mark 12, 17.) Such are the principles which the Society of Jesus has always held, and from which it will never de-

This is the definition of the Superior General, and his declaration alone is of authority for the whole society.

I may yet refer to a still higher authority,

The UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and citizens generally that he has resumed the Grocery business, and is now located at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street, where will be found a choice selection of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Special attention is invited to his assortment of Teas, Liquors, and Cigars.

The above goods are all of the best quality, and for sale very low for cash.

R. D. TWEEDY the constitutions of our society. These inca-pacitate a member from holding any office of lignity or trust in it, who intermeddles in any political affairs, or business of State. (See Institute, vol. 2, p. 380.) Here we see the constitutions of the Jesuits, excluding them from the political arena and the legislative hall.

Our churches and the liberty to do good must suffice for us; and, whatever our enemies may say, faithful history and grateful hearts do, and will yet witness in our favor.

> CHARLES HENRY STONESTREET, S. J., Provincial of Maryland.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry, Pure Silverware, &c., at greatly

Persons would do well to examine our assort ment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable and best selected ever offered to our customers. M. W. GALT & BRO., 324 Penn. avenue, between 8th and 9th streets

TABLE CUTLERY, ALBATA FORKS

and Spoons, &c.—Just received a large assortment of superior Table Cutlery of every va-

Also, every style of the finest quality Albata Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, &c., which will be found the best substitute for real silver ever discovered.

M. W. GALT & BRO., 324 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10 streets.

CASH MUSIC AND PIANO STORE HORACE WATERS No 333 Broadway, New York. OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINATION.

MUSIC AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. NOTWITHSTANDING THE COMBI-NOTWITHSTANDING THE COMBI-bination of Music Dealers to keep up the prices of non-copyright music against the interests of Native Composers, and their refusal to extend to Mr. Waters the courtesies of the trade, he is making immense sales—having abundant evi-dence that he has public countenance and sup-port in his opposition to the Great Monopoly, and in his efforts to aid Native Talent, and adopt the National Currency. His stock of American and European Music is immense, and the catalogue of his own publications is one of the largest and National Currency. His stock of American and European Music is immense, and the catalogue of his own publications is one of the largest and best selected in the United States. He has also made a Great Reduction in the Prices of Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds. Superior toned 6½ Octave Pianos for \$175, \$200, and \$225, interior of as good quality, and instruments as strong and as durable as those which cost \$500. Pianos of every variety of style and price, up to \$1,000, comprising those of Ten different manufactories; among them the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters Pianos, and the first premium Æolean Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co's. make (owners of the Æolean Patent.) Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices from \$40 to \$150. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament.) The Best Make in the United States. Prices \$45, \$60 \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$135, \$150. Smith's Double Bank Melodeons' \$200. Each Piano and Melodeon guarantied. The best terms to the trade, schools, &c. 12½ per cent. discount to the trade, schools, &c. 12½ per cent. discount to Clergymen and Churches. All orders promptly attended to. Music sent to all parts of the country, post paid, at the reduced rates. General and select Catalogues and Schedules of prices of Musical Instruments forwarded to any address free of charge. Feb 16-d3m of charge.

MORNING GOWNS.—A large and fine assortment, at all prices, for sale by WALL & STEPHENS. Dec 13 Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall

Washington IRVING'S NEW Work, Wolfert's Roost and other Papers, now first collected, by Washington Irving Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Herr

Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M. Memoirs of Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de les Cases, with portrafts and other illustrations. Manuel of Sacred History, by John Henry Kurtz, D. D. Just published and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURYS Bookstore, near 9th street.

HARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas. The Metallic Wealth of the United States, de scribed and compared with that of other countries,

Memcirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selections from his Journal and Correspondence. Edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, in 2 vols. Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoughts of a Long Stroll, by Henry Manly. On sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th st

AW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Court of the United States.—ROBERT J. WALKER and LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership under the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for the argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington city, where both will attend throughout the future sessions of that New York, or New Orleans.

NDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEAon.—The largest and best assortment of all qualities, will be found at

WALL & STEVENS, 322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. (News.)

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

M. GALT & BROTHER will open this day a magnificent assortment of Pancy Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Fans, Silver Card Cases, Card Trays, Porte Monnaies, and Bijouteries

Cases, Card Trays, Porte Monnaies, and Disputers of every description.

Persons in want of presents would do well to make their selections whilst our stock is complete, and avoid the usual bustle of the holydays.

M. W. GALT, & BRO.,

Pean. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. Dec 12-3t

E XTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro. have just received a beautiful assortment of—Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c.

Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.
The above are of the very best quality, and un

M. W. GALT & BRO. Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

BOOK AUCTION.

BY JEWELL & CO.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Choice and valuable BOOKS at Auction. UNDER the immediate direction and con-ducted by Mr. J. W. RHODES, late of New

York. The sales will take place each evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Union Book Store, 474 Pennsylvania avenue, until this large and valuable collection is disposed of, which embraces every department of Literature.

The stock is all new and perfect, direct from the New York Trade Sales, comprising the choicest and best selected assortment—Foreign and Domestic—ever offered in this market, consisting of and best selected assortment—Foreign and Domestic—ever offered in this market, consisting of School, Classical, Law. Medical, and miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals for 1855, Agricultural Works, some fifty different authors; Poets, in rich and elegant bindings, viz Moore, Byron. Shakspeare, Milton, Young, Cowper, Hemans, Burns, &c., &c. Also, Macauley's History of England; Gibbons' Rome. Wellington's Bonaparte Campaign, Josephus, Great Cities, Perilous Adventures, Two Eras of France, N. P. Willis's complete works, Voyages, Travels, Books of Indian Campaigns, Juvenile Books, in great variety, besides all the late publications of the day, such as the Life of P. T. Barnum, Jonathan Slick's Letters to his "Par," Ruth Hall, &c., &c. Gold and Steel Pens, of extra quality; Paper Transparencies, Porte-monnies, Letter and Cap Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c.

The best Article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Reader GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

Apr 2 For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist. Apr 2

Washington city

ATER YEARS, by the Author of "the Old House by the River."

Mr. Rutherford's Children, second volume.

Mr. Rutherford's Children, second volume.
Pebbles from the Lake Shore, or Miscellaneous
Poems, by Charles Leland Potter, A. M.
General Notions of Chemistry, translated from
the French, by Edmund C. Evans, M. D.
The Land of the Saracens, by Bayard Taylor.
Brushwood picked up on the Continent; or
Last Summer's Trip to the Old World, by Orvillo
Horwitz.

Horwitz.

Discovery of the Sources of the Missiesippi
River, by Henry R. Schooleraft.

Dana's Minreslogy, 4th edition.

The above are selected from a large arrival of new books at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S.

new books at Dec 9 Bookstore, near 9th st.